fats, oils, waxes, and phosphatides; II (116 pp.) to carbohydrates; III (23 pp.) to glucosides; IV (41 pp.) to tannins; V (30 pp.) to pigments; VI (19 pp.) to nitrogen bases; VII (17 pp.) to colloids; VIII (42 pp.) to proteins; and IX (68 pp.) to enzymes. The book is especially written for plant physiologists, and apparently gives the several subjects their proper proportional consideration as demanded by the aim. It is a very simple, direct statement of the cardinal facts of the subject, giving the main methods, chemical and microchemical, used in the field. The avoidance of a technical form of presentation makes the work usable by those of slight chemical training. In discussing chlorophyll, the authors make the barest mention of the older work on the subject, done, as they say, in the main with impure products. The discussion is based on the late work of WILLSTÄTTER and his students, and of TSWETT. This gives in the simplest and most direct way the picture of our present knowledge of chlorophyll. The treatment of chlorophyll is typical of the method of the book and shows one of its great virtues. No mention is made of the important work of IWANOW on metabolism of fats, but this could hardly be expected, since the book deals with little literature of a later date than 1910. The treatise is one that every plant physiologist and probably every botanist dealing at all with the physiology of plants will want on his desk.—WILLIAM CROCKER.

MINOR NOTICES

Nigerian plants.—The British Museum has published[5] a catalogue of the plants of the Oban District of South Nigeria collected by Mr. and Mrs. P. AMAURY TALBOT during 1909 to 1912. The determinations have been made by several specialists, and the collection has proved to be unusually rich in novelties. Of the 1016 species and varieties enumerated, 195 are new, and among them are 9 new genera, as follows: *Alphonseopsis* and *Dennettia* (Anonaceae), *Crateranthus* (Myrtaceae), *Afrohamelia*, *Dorothea*, *Diplosporopsis*, and *Globulostylis* (Rubiaceae), *Scyphostrychnos* (Loganiaceae), *Talbotia* (Acanthaceae), and *Amauriella* (Araceae). The new species are distributed among 31 families, those receiving the largest additions being Rubiaceae (34), Acanthaceae (21), Orchidaceae (20), and Apocynaceae (12).—J. M. C.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS

Caprification.—BAKER[6] has published an interesting study of caprification in a Philippine *Ficus*. On some trees of *Ficus nota* there are produced pear-shaped inflorescences which when mature contain gall flowers and staminate

[5] RENDLE, A. B., BAKER, E. G., WERNHAM, H. F., and MOORE, S., Catalogue of the plants collected by Mr. and Mrs. P. A. TALBOT in the Oban District, South Nigeria. pp. x+157. *pls.* 17. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1913.

[6] BAKER, C. F., A study of caprification in *Ficus nota*. Philippine Jour. Sci. **8**: Section of Gen. Biol. 63–83. 1913.